



Roof Repairs 2 — Basic Materials

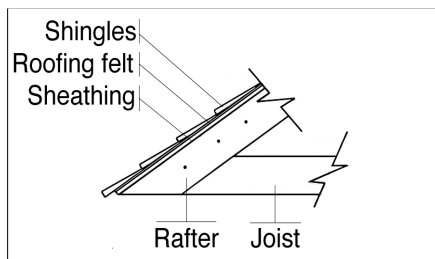


Figure 1.

A common roof covering consists of three layers of materials attached to rafters or trusses: sheathing, roofing felt and shingles (see Figure 1).

In replacing a roof, make certain that all three layers have at least minimum standard materials applied and are installed correctly on a sound structural system of rafters or trusses. Some minimum standards follow:

- The minimum standard for asphalt shingles, which is printed on each package, is "ASTM D 312-78."
- Building felt (tar paper) should be #15 for roofing.

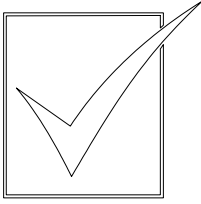
Sheathing may be plywood, particle board, or 1x6 T&G sheathing as follows:

- Plywood—CD, CC Structural I and II Exterior grade or interior type bonded with exterior glue of a thickness ranging from $\frac{5}{16}$ - to $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.
- Span ratings (distance from the center of one rafter to the center of the next rafter) are stamped on each piece. The numerator of a span number represents allowable spans for roofs. Buy a thickness of the proper grade of plywood that will span the space between the rafters, or a thicker, not thinner, substitute.
- Particle board—Type 2-M-F or 1-M-W identified by grade mark or inspection certificate.
- T&G 1x6 boards—Construction grade lumber #2 or #3 minimum.
- Sheathing should be the same material as the rest of the roof.
- In all cases, use the same thickness of material when repairing only one area of roof.
- Fasteners—from CABO One- and Two-Family Dwelling Code. See Table 1, Fastener specifications for various roofing materials.

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Document DH-059,
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Florida's citizens)

Licensed builders are preferred for roof repairs. However, with pressure to get the job done, this may become a "do it yourself"



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job. Avoid hiring someone with limited ability, knowledge or questionable motives.

Adequate materials may be in short supply at a given moment. Substitution should be made only after checking with local building code authorities, or a professionally certified architect or engineer. Rather than accepting less than minimum standards or material, it would be better to tolerate patching until minimum materials and procedures can be obtained.

A good repair job is required now to keep from having trouble at a future date and to avoid depreciating the value of your property.

Table 1. Fastener specifications for various roofing materials.

Roof Covering Material	Fastener Style ²	Minimum O.D. Crown	Minimum O.D. Leg Lengths ¹ (inches)
Base Ply and Roofing Plies (#15 Felt)	12-ga. roofing nail ⁴		1 ³
	16-ga. staple	$\frac{15}{16}$	1 ³
Asphalt Shingles	12-ga. hot dipped roofing nails		1¼ ³
	16-ga. staple	$\frac{15}{16}$	1¼ ³
Asphalt Hip and Ridge Shingles	12-ga. ¾” hot dipped roofing nails		1¼ ³
	16-ga. staple	$\frac{15}{16}$	1¼ ³
¹ Shingles attached to roof sheathing where the underside of the sheathing is exposed to view as a finished interior ceiling may be attached in these locations with shorter nails and staples than specified so as not to penetrate the exposed side of the sheathing. ² All nails and staples should be corrosion resistant. ³ Nails or staples should be long enough to penetrate into the sheathing ¾ inch or through the thickness of the sheathing. ⁴ Annular threaded nails with minimum 1-inch-diameter heads should be used for plywood decks.			